

The administration has recently written to the leadership of the House and Senate in support of this simple 1-year extension. In order to extend mandatory price reporting in a timely manner, we need to act today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1845

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of S. 2965, a bill to amend the Livestock Mandatory Price Reporting Act of 1999 in order to modify the termination date for mandatory price reporting.

The current authority for the USDA Livestock Mandatory Price Reporting expired on October 23 of this year. It is important to the U.S. livestock markets that we maintain a dependable flow of information to producers to help them price their products in the marketplace. The bill before us today provides for a simple 1-year reauthorization of the existing program, and I am not aware of any serious opposition to this bill.

I do regret that we have not taken the time to consider a more careful revision of the statute prior to this point. We should have taken up this issue much earlier during the 108th Congress and spent the time to consider corrections to the deficiencies various groups have noted in the program as it currently exists. But since that has not been done, this 1-year extension seems like the best alternative available to maintain a stable flow of information to our producers.

It is my hope that, during this 1-year extension, the Committee on Agriculture of this House will hold hearings on this topic and consider ways it might improve the USDA price reporting system. In the meantime, however, a simple extension seems to be the best way to serve the market information needs for our farmers and ranchers.

I encourage all Members to support passage of this Senate bill.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to support passage of S. 2965, a bill to extend for one year the Livestock Mandatory Price Reporting Act of 1999. As the author of the original legislation, I am pleased to see that this important program will continue for one additional year. It is my hope that during that time the program will be improved and, if it is proven cost effective, made permanent.

Four major packers slaughter 80 percent of fed cattle and process about 85 percent of boxed beef. According to producer organizations, because of the high level of concentration, it is very important to maintain a level playing field for all producers.

Mandatory price reporting addresses non-contract livestock producers concerns that the increasing use of contracts prevents complete transparency in livestock prices that, in the past, would've been made public at auction. Additionally, independent livestock producers fear that the increasing use of contracts means that there is less of a market for their

product, and the price they will receive will remain low through possible packer collusion. Mandatory price reporting provides market transparency, thus ensuring that our producers get the best prices for their livestock.

Mr. Speaker, I am very supportive of this one-year extension. It will give Congress additional time to determine the efficacy of the program, whether the cost of the program outweighs the benefit, and verify price data problems that arose with USDA's implementation of the program have since been fixed.

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to adopt this important legislation to extend this program for a year.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RENZI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2965.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 2965, the Senate bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

SUPPORTING GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL TOURETTE SYNDROME AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 430) recognizing the importance of early diagnosis, proper treatment, and enhanced public awareness of Tourette Syndrome and supporting the goals and ideals of National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 430

Whereas Tourette Syndrome is an inherited neurological disorder characterized by involuntary and sudden movements or repeated vocalizations;

Whereas approximately 200,000 people in the United States have been diagnosed with Tourette Syndrome and many thousands more remain undiagnosed;

Whereas lack of public awareness has increased the social stigma attached to Tourette Syndrome;

Whereas early diagnosis and treatment of Tourette Syndrome can prevent physical and psychological harm;

Whereas there is no known cure for Tourette Syndrome and treatment involves

multiple medications and therapies with costs that can be prohibitive;

Whereas the Tourette Syndrome Association is the only national nonprofit membership organization dedicated to identifying the cause, finding the cure, and controlling the effects of Tourette Syndrome; and

Whereas the Tourette Syndrome Association has designated May 15 through June 15 as National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month, the goal of which is to educate the public about the nature and effects of Tourette Syndrome: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) recognizes the impact that Tourette Syndrome can have on people living with the disorder;

(2) recognizes the importance of an early diagnosis and proper treatment of Tourette Syndrome;

(3) recognizes the need for enhanced public awareness of Tourette Syndrome;

(4) supports the goals and ideals of National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month, as designated by the Tourette Syndrome Association; and

(5) encourages the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested organizations to observe National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 430.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 430 introduced by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), my friend and colleague from my home State of Florida.

This resolution recognizes the importance of early diagnosis, proper treatment and enhanced public awareness of Tourette Syndrome and supports the goals and ideals of National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month.

Tourette Syndrome, or TS, is a neurological disorder that arises during childhood or adolescence. TS is characterized by repeated and involuntary body movements, tics, and uncontrollable vocal sounds. Tics can include eye blinking, repeated throat clearing or sniffing, arm thrusting, kicking movements or jumping. Although the symptoms of TS vary from person to person and range from very mild to severe, the majority of cases fall into the mild category. Some associated conditions can include attention problems, impulsiveness and learning disabilities.

The National Institutes of Health, NIH, estimates that about 2 percent of Americans are affected by TS. However, these numbers are thought to be

conservative because individuals with varied mild symptoms may never seek medical attention. TS is also four times as likely to occur in boys as in girls.

Most people with TS lead productive lives and participate in all professions. However, lack of public awareness has increased the social stigma attached to TS. Increased public understanding and tolerance of TS symptoms are of extreme importance to people with Tourette Syndrome. With early diagnosis and treatment, as well as increased social understanding and acceptance, much of the physical and psychological harm of TS can be prevented.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 430 today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG) for sponsoring this important resolution and thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) for yielding me this time this evening.

Tourette Syndrome is a neurological disorder characterized by involuntary actions such as physical and vocal tics, as the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) said. It is a spectrum disorder, meaning that it manifests in a range of behaviors that occur with varying frequency and severity.

It is estimated that up to 3 percent of children in regular education classrooms and up to 7 percent of children in special ed classrooms have Tourette Syndrome. Most of these cases go undiagnosed. The media's portrayal of Tourette Syndrome has fueled significant misperceptions and misconceptions about this disorder. For example, most patients do not display the frequent involuntary use of violent language and other vocal tics that actors typically draw upon when they play adults with Tourette's. Physical tics are a far more common symptom.

While physical tics may be less dramatic than violent outbursts, they can have the same disruptive effect on the lives of Tourette patients. The gentleman from Florida's (Chairman YOUNG's) concurrent resolution acknowledges the significant impact that Tourette Syndrome has on patients and on their families. Given Tourette's prevalence, given the importance of early detection and treatment in mitigating its symptoms and given the tragic consequences for patients when Tourette's is exploited or trivialized, it is clearly in the public interest to destigmatize Tourette Syndrome and build the necessary support to find its cure. I think this concurrent resolution takes a small step in doing that.

I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) for bringing this concurrent resolution to the floor, and I urge my colleagues to support the concurrent resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the author of this legislation.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) for yielding me this time and for bringing this concurrent resolution to the House floor today and also the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the ranking member, for supporting this bill.

This concurrent resolution has been explained by the gentleman from Florida (Chairman BILIRAKIS) very well, and I introduced this because of a friend that I have, a 17-year-old teenager in my district who suffers from Tourette's and has for most of his life. I have learned his personal story of living with Tourette's and what it is like. And like so many children and adults with Tourette's, he faced difficulties, not only in his life but in his classroom because classmates and teachers did not understand the nature of the illness. He faces daily difficulties with the medication he has to take to reduce the symptoms of Tourette's so that he can work and function. Johnny Loder is one of the thousands of Tourette sufferers who bravely seek to lead a normal life with a disease that tries to make that virtually impossible.

Despite coping with the condition, Johnny has been wonderfully successful in his own endeavors, and I wish that there was some magic cure because this kid is such a great young American, and he and so many others that suffer with this disease really do suffer.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the support of this concurrent resolution, and I include the balance of my statement in the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, last May I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 430 to support the goals and ideals of a National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month. This issue is very important to me and the other cosponsors of this resolution; we all have many friends and constituents whose lives are affected by Tourette Syndrome. It is quite clear that our country needs more medical research, education and increased public knowledge about this greatly misunderstood and frequently misdiagnosed disease.

The resolution we consider today recognizes the importance of an early and accurate diagnosis of Tourette Syndrome, appropriate treatment, and educational outreach. The resolution will enhance our collective efforts to encourage new awareness, attention and understanding.

Tourette Syndrome, or TS—is a genetic neurobiological disorder characterized by repeated involuntary movements and sounds that are known as “tics.” This complex disorder affects children and adults in all racial and ethnic groups. In a large percentage of cases TS is accompanied by other “co-occurring” disorders, the most common of which are Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and nonverbal learning disabilities.

Researchers estimate that about 200,000 Americans have what is called substantially impairing Tourette Syndrome, and even more individuals have milder symptoms of the disorder. Largely due to the nature of the disease and the lack of understanding in our society, many individuals with Tourette Syndrome endure the stigma, isolation, and the psychological impact of this chronic disorder on a daily basis.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to report that the Appropriations Committee which I chair appropriated funds to the Centers for Disease Control for a new research and educational outreach program on TS. This effort is designed to provide intensive training for the public, physicians, allied healthcare workers and teachers. It is our hope that this new effort will begin to educate the public and remove the stigma and other obstacles associated with living with this complex disorder.

Johnny Loder, a 17-year-old teenager from my Congressional District in Pinellas County, Florida, shared with me his personal story of living with Tourette Syndrome. Like so many children and adults with Tourette's, he faced difficulties in the classroom because his classmates and teachers did not understand the nature of his illness. He faces daily difficulties with the medication he takes to reduce the symptoms so that he can work and function. Johnny is one of the thousands of Tourette's sufferers who bravely seek to lead a normal life with a disease that tries to make that virtually impossible. Despite coping with the condition, Johnny has been wonderfully successful in his own endeavors. He and many others with Tourette Syndrome are leading rich, fulfilling lives despite the challenges that may be present along the way. They each provide outstanding examples of determination, perseverance and hope to their families, and to us all.

Mr. Speaker, the Tourette Syndrome Association has designated National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month for the purposes I have described. I wholeheartedly support its goals and encourage Members to do the same. Passage of House Concurrent Resolution 430 would give all of us an opportunity to participate in the larger effort to familiarize ourselves and our citizens with the condition and the need for more research. It will help us better understand the impact that Tourette Syndrome can have on people living with the disorder, while recognizing the importance of early diagnosis and proper treatment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I, too, want to compliment and thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and all of the committee staffers for their work on this and for their cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 430.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EARL B. GILLIAM/IMPERIAL AVENUE POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5364) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5505 Stevens Way in San Diego, California, as the "Earl B. Gilliam/Imperial Avenue Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5364

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EARL B. GILLIAM/IMPERIAL AVENUE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5505 Stevens Way in San Diego, California, shall be known and designated as the "Earl B. Gilliam/Imperial Avenue Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Earl B. Gilliam/Imperial Avenue Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would establish the Earl B. Gilliam/Imperial Avenue Post Office Building. I want to salute the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER), who earned cosponsorship of all 52 of his home State colleagues to comply with a longstanding Committee on Government Reform policy. On behalf of the committee members, I congratulate him on that accomplishment.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Earl Gilliam was appointed to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California by President Carter in 1980 and became a senior judge 13 years later in 1993. Prior to joining the Federal bench, Judge Gilliam served as a municipal court judge in San Diego from 1963 to 1975 and as a superior court judge from 1975 to 1980. Judge Gilliam had a long and distinguished judicial record as a prosecutor, private practicing lawyer, and then as a State and Federal judge for over 30 years.

Away from the bench, he mentored many young adults and lawyers. He

also taught courses and directed the trial practice at Thomas Jefferson School of Law in San Diego. He was clearly a loved and respected member of his community. Judge Gilliam passed away on January 28, 2001.

I thank the gentleman from California for this bill that commemorates Judge Gilliam's commitment to justice in both our State and Federal courts. Hopefully this post office will be a meaningful tribute to Judge Earl Gilliam's life and career, to his friends, family and the entire San Diego area.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I want to thank the gentleman from Connecticut (Chairman SHAYS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), ranking member, for the courtesy rendered to me. This post office is going to open up in 3 days, and I had to try to get this naming on the bill in just the couple days we were here. The committee was very courteous to me.

The 52 members of the California delegation, both Republican and Democrat, were all very prompt in their cosponsorship. The staff that scheduled these things was very accommodating, and I not only want to thank the Democratic staff, but the majority leader and his staff showed me a great deal of courtesy, and I appreciate that very much for getting this on the calendar today.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) highlighted some of the important parts of Judge Gilliam's life. I would just like to add a few things, if I may. He grew up in a very poor section of San Diego, southeast San Diego, where his parents owned a fish market on the very street where this post office will be named after him. He had to work his way all the way through school, whether it was high school or college where he went to San Diego State and then on to law school.

□ 1900

He was appointed deputy district attorney shortly after being admitted to the California bar in 1957, and he became the first African American judge appointed to the San Diego bench just 6 years later in 1963 and was named presiding judge of the San Diego Municipal Court in 1971. Governor Jerry Brown named him a California Superior Court Judge in 1975, and President Jimmy Carter elevated him to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California in 1980, where he served for more than 2 decades before passing in 2001.

In his long, distinguished career, Judge Gilliam presided over numerous trials that had regional and even national importance. They dealt with drug trafficking, fraud, tax evasion,

bribery, and civil matters; but Judge Gilliam always brought a fair and professional approach to the law and laid the foundation for his solid reputation, both within and outside the legal community.

He made his mark in the classroom also. The Thomas Jefferson School of Law recruited Judge Gilliam as an adjunct professor. With his background in business, economics, and law, he proved to be an inspirational and devoted instructor for the students at the Thomas Jefferson School of Law where he taught for 24 years. The moot courtroom there at the school has been in fact dedicated also to his honor.

Along with being a full-time judge, he gave his time and effort to his community in a whole number of ways. He served on the boards of organizations ranging from the San Diego Urban League to the University of California San Diego to the YMCA; and the community, in turn, honored him with a whole list of awards too numerous to mention here that attest to his unrelenting commitment to making a difference in San Diego.

The San Diego African American Lawyers Organization in 1982 honored the judge by changing its name to the Earl B. Gilliam Bar Association, and they carry on his legacy by working within our community to defend the rights of African Americans, combating racism and poverty, and fostering integrity in the legal community.

I knew Judge Gilliam for more than 30 years. He was a very big man, almost larger than life, full of energy, full of enthusiasm, love of life, great sense of humor, enjoyed life to its maximum. But he also saw the injustices around him in the community in which he was raised, and in the Nation in which he loved; and he fought to right those injustices, both on the bench and in his many community activities.

So Judge Gilliam truly was a hero who worked for all of us in San Diego. I just am so honored to have the privilege of introducing this legislation to name the post office in his old neighborhood in his honor. I hope my colleagues will support this. I once again thank this House and its staff for giving me the courtesy of allowing this bill to be passed today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 5364, legislation designating the postal facility in San Diego, California, after the late Earl B. Gilliam. This measure, which was introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) on November 16, 2004, enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire California State delegation.

Earl B. Gilliam was born in 1931 in New Mexico. He moved to San Diego with his family when he was in the